



PROPOSALS,

for publishing in the town of Tarborough, (N. C.) a weekly newspaper, called the

FREE PRESS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the patrons of the FREE PRESS, and the citizens of Edgecombe county and vicinity, that owing to unexpected difficulties he found it impracticable to remove to Tarborough so soon as he originally contemplated, and consequently was compelled to suspend its publication for a short time. Having, however, procured additional materials, stock, &c. he purposes issuing the first number of the third volume at Tarborough, on *Tuesday, the 22d inst.* being the second day of the Quarterly Sessions of the County Court of Halifax, and the week preceding that of the County of Edgecombe. As doubtless a number of the subscription papers which were formerly issued, have been either destroyed or mislaid, he has thought it advisable to issue new proposals, requesting a repetition of the friendly offices of those persons who kindly exerted their influence in the first instance, and have not retained the subscription lists.—The paper will be sent to its former patrons, excepting those who have signified a wish to the contrary.

GEO. HOWARD.

CONDITIONS.

The *Free Press* will be issued weekly, at TWO DOLLARS per year, (or 52 numbers,) if paid within one month after Subscribers commence receiving their papers—Two Dollars & Fifty Cents, if paid within six months—and Three Dollars at the expiration of the year. Subscribers at liberty to discontinue at any time on paying arrears.

Advertisements not exceeding 16 lines will be inserted at 50 cents the first insertion, and 25 cents each continuance. Longer ones at that rate for every 16 lines.

Tarborough, August 14, 1826.

Agency at Halifax.

AN arrangement having been made by the Editor of the *Free Press*, with JAMES SIMMONS, Esq. of Halifax, persons in that vicinity disposed to patronize the establishment by subscription, advertisements, or job work, will please apply at the Post-Office, where *Constables' Blanks* will constantly be kept for sale, and orders received for any kind of work connected with the Printing business. Mr. Simmons is also authorised to receive any monies due the establishment.

Tarborough, Aug. 1826.

Stop the Runaway.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, near Tarborough, N. C. on the 5th of June last, negro TIM, about 25 years of age, of a light dark color. Tim is stout and well made, and will weigh about 170 pounds; he once belonged to Mr. Henry Mason, of Halifax, and it is probable he is now lurking about Halifax county. I will give a reward of *Twenty-five Dollars*, to any person who will apprehend him and secure him in any jail in North-Carolina, so that I get him again; or if delivered to me at home, the above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid.

I will sell Tim, if I get him again, at a fair price, if application be soon made.

Bythal Staton, Jun'r.

Tarborough, 16th Aug. 1826. 1-3

Millinery & Mantua-making.

MRS. SNEADER respectfully informs the inhabitants of Halifax and vicinity, that she still continues the *Millinery and Mantua-making* business in Halifax, and has on hand, as usual, a general assortment of Ladies' fancy goods. Persons indebted to her are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts immediately, as she is desirous of laying in her fall supply as early as possible.

Halifax, Aug. 15, 1826.

Lottery Office.

THE Subscriber having established a Lottery Office in the *Town of Halifax*, will at all times be ready to furnish Tickets in any of the Lotteries that are managed by Messrs. Yates & McIntyre or J. I. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers. I am at present unable to boast of having sold any great prizes, as my Office has but recently been established; but it is possible that there are now many good prizes in it remaining unsold.

Therefore, if there are any who owe more than they can conveniently pay, and whose prospects from the present year's crops are gloomy, would it not be well for them to call and obtain a prize.

If the mechanic is a little tight in his business, and would live a little more at his ease, let him call.

If the merchant has heavy payments to make, and but little prospect of meeting them by collections and sales, he should certainly call.

Young ladies particularly are invited to call and buy a package in the combination and permutation.

All others who think that money would in any way benefit them, are respectfully invited to call and obtain a prize of

JAS. SIMMONS, P. M.

No. 98, corner of King & Shop streets. 14th Aug. 1826.

P. S. The *Virginia State Lottery* will be drawn the 27th of next month, the prizes returnable to October Superior Court. Money will certainly be acceptable about that time. J. S.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Sunday night, the 12th of March last, a negro woman, named POLLY, about 28 years old, nearly five feet high, yellow complexion, spare made, has a mild look and genteel appearance, (for a negro,) when well dressed; she is an expert hand at roguery, and is well calculated to deceive unless tightly and closely examined. She was seduced away by a black free negro, *Carter Newson* by name, a shoemaker by trade, who is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, thick set, has a pleasant countenance and very white teeth, which he shews very much when speaking or laughing: he is strongly suspected of being a runaway slave. In my former advertisement, I stated that from threats which the wench made prior to her elopement, they would, by changing their names, and getting forged free papers, endeavor to make their escape to some free state: since that time, they have been lurking about Halifax town, in the vicinity of which, they probably are at this time. All persons are forbidden from harboring or carrying off said negro under the penalty of the law. The above reward, with all reasonable charges, will be paid for securing said woman in any jail, so that I get her again, or for her delivery to me.

Lunsford W. Scott.

Halifax co. N. C.

August 15, 1826.

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Blank Warrants for sale.

Domestic.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Extract of an Address, "to the Citizens of the third Congressional District of N. C." by *Thos. H. Hall*, formerly member of Congress, and a candidate for the same office at the ensuing election.

"If the power exists in Congress to carry on a system of internal improvement, it must be because it has been specifically granted by the people in the Constitution, or that it is incidental or necessarily subordinate to some power specifically granted. Examine the specific grants of power; you will not find it among them. It has only been claimed by its advocates, as incidental to certain cardinal powers directly given. They shew, I think most clearly, by claiming it from so many, that they cannot justly claim it from any; and consequently, have it not in any shape. The sources from which they pretend to derive it, are in number six: From the right to establish post-offices and post roads. From the right to declare war. To regulate commerce. To pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare. From the power to make all laws necessary and proper, for carrying into execution all powers vested by the Constitution in the government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof. And lastly, from the power to dispose of and make all needful rules respecting the territory, and other property, of the United States. I think it would require great logical powers, to shew that the power claimed is a necessary incident to either of the above. But if belonging to either, then it was worse than useless to press them all into the service. It must be of a variegated and singular character indeed, if belonging to neither, it still belongs to all. But the new doctrine upon this subject, laying aside the idea of obtaining it from these sources, clearly and unequivocally admits that no such power does exist, and that consequently the general government cannot constitutionally carry it into effect: And yet most wonderful to be told, allows that it may still be accomplished by the application of money, under the power given to Congress to appropriate money for carrying into effect the given powers of the government. I had always supposed that, Congress having the authority specifically given, to raise revenue for the expenses of government, that is to carry into effect the given powers, that the right to appropriate it necessarily followed, as the means of effecting this object; but should never have dreamed of its extending so far beyond this end, as to effect a power acknowledged to be neither cardinal nor incidental. In other words, that the appropriation of money used as means could not be carried beyond its appropriate end. The general government is an agency established by the people, with a specific enumeration of its powers, to carry on the business committed to its care. And the necessary and proper means for this end, (among which is the proper use of the revenue) follow. But it is surely a perversion of all order, to use a mean or a subordinate power, given to effect a cardinal one, so as to make it become itself a cardinal power; or what is the same thing, to effect one acknowledgedly not given. If the government has not this power expressly or incidentally given in the Constitution, then it fairly follows, that every or any method by which it effects a work of this kind is unconstitutional. By what other means than the use of money, (even if the cardinal power to execute a system of internal improvement had plainly been given,) could it have been accomplish-

ed? Certainly this is the principal means of effecting such works, whether carried on by the general or state government, or companies of individuals. No one ever supposed, that the persons carrying on the administration of the government, were to do the work themselves; but with the money of the people collected for revenue, they would hire men to superintend and have executed a system of works, by making roads and canals, and working on the water courses as public highways. Had the right plainly existed, contracts would have been made with individuals, to execute particular jobs, the money advanced from the treasury, and with it the contractors would pay laborers to do the work. But every cent of the expense must come from the pockets of the people; the government never spends one dollar that comes from any other source. Every cent is obtained by a tax or contribution of some sort, whatever name or epithet is given to it; but the new doctrine, though admitting that the right is not given, arrives at the object in an indirect way, though the actual means are the same: the application and use of money, to aid in the completion of such works, carried on or commenced by state authorities, or companies of individuals. But every body must see that the result is the same, and that it is a mere evasion of the Constitution. If I were to follow out this subject into all its ramifications, it would carry me far beyond the proper length of a communication like this. The new method of construing the Constitution by which the tariff, and plan of internal improvement have been foisted upon us, and by which any thing else may be, is in my opinion improper, and if persevered in, will ultimately change the nature of the government. These are my sincere and real sentiments; if I am in an error, it is not a wilful one. If leaving the plain indications of the Constitution, which is the authority or power of attorney, given by the people to all their public functionaries, they insist on doing whatever may suit their fancy, where will they stop? What rule, what guide have they? Or, sanctioning such doctrines, what check, what control have the people over them? Literally none. They give up their rights, they bow down their necks, to the yoke to be governed by a constructive assumption of irresponsible power, which will become just as effectual, as the most explicit practical monarchy or despotism. In a republican government, with a written Constitution as a rule for legislation, by which the representatives of the people are to be guided, their conduct should be squared as nearly as possible by the plain and obvious meaning of the charter. If they are allowed to make its meaning, they can of course make it mean any thing; and are no longer under rules prescribed by the people. The Declaration of Rights of North-Carolina, which is a part of the Constitution, declares "that the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof." What Montesquieu has said of the judges in a republican government, should be considered as far as possible, a governing maxim in all its departments: "In republics the very nature of the Constitution requires the judges to keep to the letter of the law." Let us apply this to every public functionary in our republic. They all have prescribed rules, constitutional or statutory, to guide them. If they had not, they would not be responsible agents."

Amber.—A specimen of amber has been found in the deep cut of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, near where several large fossil bones were lately found.